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punished offenders; the position of the cities and the way in which they were laid out show the density of the population; the absence of private quarters gives evidence of the condition of the masses. Everything points to an aristocratic form of government, a people divided into classes, a division of labor, and obedience to authority."

A very interesting chapter is devoted to the antiquities found upon the Colorado, Rio Grande, and their tributaries, describing in detail the ruins already made somewhat familiar to us by the investigators sent out by our Government, while some attention is devoted to the pueblos now inhabited, especially the Moqui towns.

"Next to the monuments and survivals of mechanic skill come writing and writings (Schrift und Schriftthum) as the best standard for measuring the culture of a people, for herein are revealed not only the skill of the people, their esthetic conception, social and religious views, but their whole stock of knowledge, their entire mental nature."

The above beginning to the following chapter gives a good idea of its contents; while equally exhaustive and instructive are the discussions upon: time reckoning; the host and hewer of progress; physical and mental peculiarities; clothing; food; agriculture and division of land; works of art and skill; architecture; sale and barter; the social organization. The conclusions here reached are:

1. The Indians of Mexico and Central and South America were very hospitable.
2. Their houses were large or a number were built together for the occupancy of blood-kindred.
3. The landed property was held in common.

The remaining chapters are upon: art of war, religion and culture, and burial ceremonies; each supplemented by a list of references, while the entire work is made more valuable by the addition of a catalogue of the author's library of ethnological books.

J. HOWARD GORE.

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*Archiv für Anthropologie, July, 1887.*—*Wie kann der Symphysiwin-  
kel des Unterkiefers exact gemessen werden? Mittheilung von  
Professor Dr. Aurel v. Török, Director des anthropologischen  
Museums in Budapest.*

The writer describes with great accuracy the difficulties to be encountered in making an exact measurement of the symphysis angle

of the inferior maxilla. He objects to the mandibular goniometer of Broca, so long used in craniometry, and discredits the results obtained with it for reasons which he details at length. He concludes his remarks on the goniometer with the following words:

While the angle of inclination of two surfaces of a body cannot be measured, directly, more simply and better than by means of a so-called hinged-plate, the fundamental principle of Broca's mandibular goniometer must be declared faultless, *per se*. If the symphysis line of the inferior maxilla was the line of a level surface, the place of Broca's instrument could not be supplied by a better one. Criticism is not directed against Broca's goniometer as a technical instrument, but against the demands which this instrument is not able to satisfy. For how could we expect to define, by means of a flat hinged-plate, the angle of inclination of the symphysis line which terminates between the projections of the adjoining alveolar walls of the median incisors in a sulcus more or less deep, which besides is overtopped by the projecting teeth.

As a substitute for Broca's instrument Dr. v. Török offers an invention of his own made of metal, which he calls the gnathometer. This is, as the inventor admits, but a modification of the mandibular goniometer. It differs from the latter chiefly in having an opening in the middle of the hinged-plate wide enough to prevent contact of the plate with the teeth or alveolae and having in the center of this opening a sliding thin-edged staff, which may be made to lie accurately on the median line of the mandible at the symphysis. The gnathometer is illustrated by two plates.

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*Revue d'Anthropologie, Jan. 15, 1888.—La couleur des yeux et des cheveux en Danemarck. Par MM. Soren Hansen et Topinard.*

To those, and we believe they are many, in whose minds the idea of a flaxen-haired man is generally associated with the word Dane the result of Mr. Soren Hansen's investigations will be a surprise. He has examined two thousand men of about twenty years of age, all native Danes and inhabitants of the southern and eastern parts of the peninsular of Jutland, and recorded in each case the color of the hair and eyes. Of this number but one-sixth (333) had yellow hair and nearly as many (306) had dark brown hair. The red-haired men numbered less than one-twentieth (94). The prevailing type,